



WEDNESDAY first, and every evening till further notice, in a large commodious Room, west side of Bridge Street, opposite Corri and Sutherland's music shop, (front seats 1s. back seats 6 d.)

**THE CELEBRATED SIEUR REA, SENIOR,**  
So well known for his capital performances which he has exhibited above twenty years, with general applause, intends to entertain the Ladies and Gentlemen with his

**NEW IMPROVED  
PHILOSOPHICAL, MECHANICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and  
MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS.**

These Exhibitions are entirely new, and not to be equalled by any other performer in Europe; particularly his magical Tea Chest, the Magician's Castle, or Conjuror's Hall, the first and only one that is to be seen. He will display the most curious natural experiment that ever was performed in the vegetable part of the creation, viz. the new-discovered East Indian Marine Tree, whose peculiar and most beautiful property is such, that, from its own fibres which, when sifted upon any sheet of paper, will appear visibly animated into millions of fibres or ramifications, so as to form themselves into its original state.

N. B. He will exhibit all the Deceptions mentioned formerly. Ladies and Gentlemen may have a private performance at their own houses, if required, at any time in the day previous to the exhibition.

Any part of the exhibition taught for a reasonable consideration. Tickets to be had at Messrs Corri and Sutherland's music-shop, New-Bridge, where the Sieur may be heard of.

BERWICK-upon-TWEED, MAY 21. 1785

**IN CUSTODY** here, on Suspicion of Pocket-Picking, a Young Man, who calls himself WALTER ROSS; says he returned from the East Indies about ten months ago, and has since lived in and about Edinburgh. He appears to be about 21 years of age; about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a swarthy complexion; wears his own light-brown hair, at present cut short on the forehead, and queued behind; had on when he was apprehended a dark-coloured half wide coat with white-metal buttons; a dark coloured coat, being a mixture of a dark-green and brown, with large white-metal buttons; a velvet waistcoat, with a yellow ground, spotted with brown, and yellow metal buttons; brown velvet breeches, with green strings at the knees; black and white worsted stockings; and a pair of white square buckles.

Another Young Man, who calls himself STEPHEN McCULLUM; says he belongs to Edinburgh; appears to be about 14 years of age; five feet two or three inches high; of a fresh complexion; wears his own black hair, at present cut short; had on when apprehended a black and white striped coat, with black buttons, and much worn; a brown waistcoat with a double row of white-metal buttons; a pair of leather breeches with strings at the knees; black and white worsted stockings; and a pair of white square buckles.

If any person can charge the above described persons with any crime or misdemeanour, they are desired to send information thereof to the Town-clerk of Berwick aforesaid.

## CARVING and GILDING, &c.

**HENRY FARQUHARSON**, at the Scots Arms, first stair below the head of the New Bridge, Edinburgh, and second door of the stair, returns most sincere thanks to his employers for all past favours, and begs leave to inform them and the public, That he has lately fitted up a large and elegant variety of GLASSES, in the very best manner and newest taste, which he is determined to sell upon the most reasonable terms.

Among his present assortment there are some very handsome pier glasses, with burnished gold frames and glass borders, and several sorts of grandioses of the newest patterns; also a variety of dressing glasses with rich inlaid boxes, and sundry kinds of dressing boxes, exceedingly convenient for Ladies or Gentlemen upon a journey.

Pictures and drawings of all kinds framed and glazed in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices; damaged glasses repaired and new silvered, and fitted up to the pleasure of the owners.

N. B. Orders from the country particularly attended to, and answered with the utmost dispatch.

**THAT** upon Tuesday the 31st day of May crut. at the house of Aclayne in Braidalbane; and upon Tuesday the 14th day of June following, at Roman Camp, near Callender, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, large assortments of

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of Feather Beds, Mattresses, Mahogany Bedsteads with hangings, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Drawers, and Prefices; a handsome Mahogany Writing Desk; several large Looking Glasses; a large quantity of Blankets, Bed and Table Linen; a full set of Tea and Table China, and various other articles of Household Furniture, all of the best kinds, and most of them London made. Also three Milch Cows, with Ploughs, Carts, and Graith.

The roup will begin at each of the above places on the different days, at 10 o'clock forenoon, and will continue till all be sold off.

To SET or SELL, and to be entered to immediately,

**THIRD and Fourth Storeys of the eastmoft HOUSE** in Queen Street.—The third storey consists of a very good dining-room, drawing room, three bed-rooms, a kitchen, besides apartments for servants, and two cellars.

The fourth storey consists of dining-room, four bed-rooms, closets, and kitchen, with two cellars.

There is also a Stable of four stalls and other conveniences.

The two storeys are at present possessed by different families; but may, with very little alteration, be made very commodious for one large family.

The houses are well finished, and in good repair, and command a most extensive and agreeable prospect of the Frith and country adjacent.

To be seen every day from twelve to two.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at the house, or to Adam Bruce writer in Edinburgh.

**TO** be SOLD by public roup, within Prince's Street Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 25th May current, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

**A HOUSE** in Queen's Street, presently possessed by David Reid, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs, consisting of nine fire-rooms, kitchen, closets, and cellars, and other suitable conveniences.—Also, a Coach-house and Hay-loft, with a Stable containing stalls for five horses.

The house commands a most extensive and delightful prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent, and which never can be obstructed. If the House is not sold, it will be immediately let.

The conditions of sale, and writings, are to be seen in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet; to whom any person inclining to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale may apply.

## AT LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

RICHARD GARDNER,

For WILLIAM BRATTON, Master,

Lying at Hawley's Wharf taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 30th current.

The Master to be spoke with at the New-England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street, by the Royal Exchange, at Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

To-Morrow will be published,

By JOHN BELL and WILLIAM CREECH.

The Fourth Edition corrected.

In one Volume Octavo, Price Six Shillings bound,

**AN INQUIRY**

INTO THE

**HUMAN MIND,**

On the Principles of COMMON SENSE.

By THOMAS REID, D.D. F.R.S.E.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

AND

Next Month will be published, written by the same Author,

Elegantly printed in one large Volume Quarto,

**ESSAYS**

ON THE

**Intellectual Powers of Man.**

Printed for JOHN BELL, Edinburgh;

And G. G. J. & J. ROBINSON, London.

**LANDS** in the County of Perth

TO BE SOLD BY ADJOURNMENT.

**TO** be exposed to SALE by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of June 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,—AT A REDUCED PRICE.

The LANDS and ESTATE of KILGRASTOWN, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

These lands consist of 1754 acres 1 rood 32 falls, all conveniently situated, in a fine rich country, within a few miles of the town of Perth.—The north part of the estate is most pleasantly bounded by the river of Earn, and a great part of it has been beautifully laid out in different inclosures, and in a variety of valuable woods and plantations, which are all in a very thriving condition. The mansion-house, with a very neat set of office-houses, lately built upon the premises, lie about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is 1275 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths; and the whole lands, exclusive of those that hold of subjects, stand rated in the cess books at about 2000 l. Scots. The proof of the rental was led in January 1781, since which the rent has increased a good deal, and in letting the lands, the greatest attention has been paid to the interest of whoever shall become purchasers.

Twenty-two years purchase of the proven rental, exclusive of the value of the woods, extends to L. 28,066 4 4 2-12ths

To which falls to be added, the value of

the woods, being 2245 1 6

Which makes the upset price of the estate to be L. 30,311 5 10 2-12ths

If this estate does not sell in whole, it will be exposed in Lots, in the following order, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of HALTOWN with the fishing of Cordon upon the water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of Lot II. after mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres, 2 roods, 2 falls, and holds of a subject superior.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 61 l. 19 s. 7 d.;—and will be exposed at the upset price of 1361 l. 10 s. 10 d.

LOT II. The Lands of KIRKPOTIE, MEIKLEFELDIES, and CLOCHRIDGESTONE, lying contiguous, within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres, 1 rood, 36 falls.—264 acres, 3 roods, 9 falls whereof, have been planted in the view of building a mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 208 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will be 5927 l. 0 s. 8 d. 4-12ths.

These two lots above mentioned are situated within four miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

LOT III. Will comprehend the Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the Mansion-house and offices stand, and the Lands of KINTULLO, BROOMSTOBS, CLAYTON, and others, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dumbarnie, and upon the east side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinross. These lands are pleasantly situated along the south side of the water of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided.—The tenants houses are in good repair, the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition.

The free rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 1004 l. 19 s. 8 d. 6-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will be 23,020 l. 14 s. 3 d. 10-12ths.

The woods on the different Lots are valued as follows, viz.

Those on Lot II. at L. 1334 0 0

Lot III. at 911 1 6

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of Session, and the progress of writs, rentals and plans of the estate, with the valuation of the woods will be shown by William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also show rentals of the estate; and William Chalmers at Kilgrastown, will show the grounds.

**TO** be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of June 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

**THE Lands and Barony of BARNTON and KING'S CRAMOND,** and the Lands of WHITEHOUSE, all lying contiguous, in the county of Mid Lothian, holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the cess-books at 1922 l. Scots.

On the lands of Barnton there is a capital mansion house, with offices, gardens, and pleasure grounds, laid out with taste, all in complete repair, and fit for the immediate accommodation of any Nobleman or Gentleman's family.

The estate contains about 590 Scots acres, substantially inclosed and subdivided. The present rent is about 950 l. exclusive of the mansion house; but, on the expiry of the current leases, a rise of from 300 l. to 400 l. may be expected, as grounds in this part of the country now let at above 50s. per acre.

There are also good mansion houses, with offices and gardens, at King's Cramond and Whitehouse.

The situation of the house of Barnton is most desirable, four miles from Edinburgh, and half a mile from the sea port of Cramond, in a rich, populous, well-cultivated country, commanding an extensive prospect of the sea and frith of Forth, with many islands and much shipping; also the town of Edinburgh, and the other towns and villages, and Noblemen and Gentlemen's seats, along the coast of Lothian, and on the opposite coast of Fife; altogether forming a most beautiful and variegated landscape.

The island of Cramond, one of the largest in the Frith, with the oyster scalps and fishings around it, is part of the estate.

The progress of writs are clear, and may be seen in the hands of John Campbell writer to the signet.

Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, will show a plan of the estate, with the racks, rental, and conditions of sale; he will inform as to farther particulars, and will be ready to treat and sell by private bargain at any time previous to the day of roup.

## ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

WOOLLEN-DRAPER, and MENS-MERCER,

Foot of the Pleasance, EDINBURGH.

**H**AS lately got to hand from England, a good assortment of the best SUPERFINE CLOTHS, which he proposes to sell for ready money, at the reduced price of 16 s. per yard for Blacks, and common colours; Blues and Ingrain colours, 17 s. 6 d. and all other goods proportionably low, and warranted good.

N. B. Suits of Clothes made on the shortest notice in the genteelst manner, and on the most reasonable terms, or by agreement.

## SALE OF KILMARNOCK, AYR-SHIRE.

**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of June, 1785, betwixt 6 and 7 o'clock afternoon.

The Lands, Lordship, and Barony of KILMARNOCK, the Lands of BARLETH and BLAIR, and the Lands of BUSHBY-BARCLAY, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr.

The yearly free land rent of the premises, is at present 2100 l. Sterling. The valued rent of the whole is 2800 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. The estate is altogether inclosed, having access to every farm by turnpike roads. It is capable of great improvement, situated in the heart of a pleasant and plentiful country, and surrounding the populous manufacturing town of Kilmarnock; which, with several small estates in the neighbourhood, are held of the proprietor of this Lordship. There is an inexhaustible body of coal under the whole lands, and the proprietor has at present two coal works working to great advantage, for home consumption, and for exportation; which may be further greatly increased.

There is also upon this estate, and near the sea-port of Irvine, a very valuable blind coal, in much repute for melting, and burning lime. The demand at the Irish, and other foreign markets, is very great, so that it yields at present 1200 l. Sterling per annum clear, is daily increasing, and, in the hands of persons of skill, might much exceed that sum. The country round, abounds in limestone quarries, now working, whereby the lands will be greatly improved, and the rents increased at the expiry of the current leases. The patronage of the collegiate church of the church of Kilmarnock is pertinent of the estate, with a very numerous vailliance of the town and neighbourhood; whereby the casualties of Superiorty become very considerable annually. Upon the whole, this Lordship is reckoned as complete, advantageous, and thriving, as any freehold in Scotland, of the extent.

The foregoing estate, and the blind coal, will be exposed together, or in separate lots, at the option of the exposor.

For further particulars inquire at Alexander Farquharson, Esq; accountant, or Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh; with whom may be seen the rental and leases, the title-deeds, plans of the estate, and the conditions of sale.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

## SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th day of July 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of INNERNETHY, comprehending the lands of East Mains of Innermethy, the lands of Balmorie, Provost Mains, and Cordon, with the teinds thereof, and salmon-fishings in the water of Earn belonging thereto, lying in the parish of Abernethy and county of Perth.

These lands consist of 470 Scots acres of rich carle ground, and 98 acres of hill, making in whole 568 acres. There are about 16 acres of the hillarable, 52 excellent pasture, and 20 acres thereof planted, and in a very thriving condition. The lands of Balmorie are all inclosed with ditch and hedge, and there is a good deal of planting on the other parts of the estate. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Earn, near the conflux of the Earn and Tay, within five miles of Perth, five of Falkland, two of Newburgh, and eight of Cupar in Fife; and from the mansion-house, which is large and commodious, there is a beautiful prospect of the above two rivers, and of a good part of the Carle of Gowrie. The place, from its natural situation, and known fertility of soil, is capable of the highest improvement, and, at a small expence, might be rendered one of the pleasantest retreats in the country.

The lands hold feu of the family of Douglas, for payment of 1 l. 7 s. 10 d. 2-12ths Sterling yearly of feu-duty; and their present free rent, reckoning the virtual at a moderate conversion, is 330 l. 2 s. 8 d. 1-12th Sterling; but, at the expiration of some of the current leases, of which there are now but a few years to run, a very great rise of rent may be depended on.

If the whole lands are not sold together, they will be exposed separately in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of INNERNETHY, CORDON, and EAST-MAINS, with the teinds thereof, and salmon-fishings belonging thereto, with the mansion-house, offices, garden, and dove-cot of Innermethy. The yearly rent of these subjects, exclusive of the mansion-house for which no rent is paid, is L. 161 0 5 9-12ths

LOT II. The Lands of BALGONIE, comprehending the Lands of BALNACRUICH, FIDLERLAND, and others, whereof the present rent, including 9 s. 11 d. 6-12ths of feu-duty, payable by the Associate Congregation in Abernethy, is 117 16 2 6-12ths

N. B. For the last seven years of the tack, the tenant of Balgonie is bound to pay 15 l. yearly of additional money rent.

LOT III. The Lands of PROVOST-MAINS, the present rent whereof, including a small feu-duty of 2 s. 5 d. 8-12ths, is 55 0 3

Total gross rent, L. 333 16 11 3-12ths

Deduct feu-duty and other public burdens, payable out of the above lands, to be proportioned upon the several lots, amounting to 3 14 3 2-12ths

Remains of free rent, as above, L. 330 2 8 1-12th

Andrew Melvill tenant in Provost-mains will show the grounds; and for farther particulars, intending purchasers will please apply to David Freer writer, at Mr Alexander Duncan's clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain between and the day of roup, and in whose hands may be seen the articles of roup, and progress of writs, together with a rental and plan of the lands.

N. B. If the purchaser chuses, a considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, on giving proper security.

## PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 19.

Bank Stock, 117 1/2. 3 per cent. red. 57 1/2.

5 per cent. Stock, 91 1/2 a 1/2. 3 per cent. 1726, —

4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 1/2 a 1/2. Long Ann. 17 11-16ths a 1/2.

3 per cent. ann. 57 1/2 a 1/2. Short Ann. 1778, 14 7-16ths a 1/2.

Navy bills, 7 d. 1/2.

## PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 16.

Per Quarter.

Wheat, 30 s. to 44 s.

Barley, 20 s. to 24 s. 6 d.

Rye, 24 s. to 26 s.

Oats, 14 s. to 20 s.

Pale Malt, 35 s. to 36 s.

Amber ditto, 34 s. to 37 s.

Pease, 30 s. to 36 s.

Hog ditto, 21 s. to 24 s.

Beans, 28 s. to 31 s.

Lick, 25 s. to 28 s.

Tares, 26 s. to 32 s.

New ditto, —

Per Sack.

Fine Flour, 33 s. to 35 s.

Second sort, 30 s. to 32 s.

Third Sort, 24 s. to 28 s.





*An authentic Copy of the IRISH RESOLUTIONS, with AMENDMENTS, as proposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.*

*Die Jovis, 12<sup>o</sup> Maii, 1785.*

1. THAT it is highly important to the general interest of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

2. That full participation of commercial advantages should be permanently secured to Ireland, whenever a provision equally permanent and secure shall be made by the Parliament of that kingdom, towards defraying, in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expenses, in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

3. That towards carrying into full effect so desirable a settlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, should be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties, if subject to duties, to which they are liable when imported directly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that all duties originally paid on importation into either country respectively, "except on arrack and foreign brandy, and on rum, and all sorts of strong waters, not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies or America," shall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other.

4. That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland; and therefore that it is essential towards carrying into effect the present settlement, that all laws which have been made, or shall be made in Great Britain, for securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and for regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, shall be in force in Ireland in the same manner as in Great Britain; and that proper measures should from time to time be taken, for effectually carrying the same into execution.

5. That it is further essential to this settlement, that all goods and commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture of British or foreign colonies, in America or the West Indies, and the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, imported into Ireland, should, on importation, be subject to the same duties as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be, subject to upon importation into Great Britain.

6. That in order to prevent illicit practices injurious to the revenue and commerce of both kingdoms, it is expedient that all goods, whether of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any foreign country, which shall hereafter be imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations with respect to brands, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are now subject in passing from one port of Great Britain to another; and that all goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, be accompanied with a like certificate, as is now required by law, on the importation of Irish linsens into Great Britain.

7. That for the like purpose it is also expedient, that when any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West India islands, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they should be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the British sugar colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, should be sent with the first parcel; and to identify the remainder, if shipped at any future period, new certificates should be granted by the principal officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports.

8. That it is essential, for carrying into effect the present settlement, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies in the West Indies or America, should from time to time be made liable to such duties and drawbacks, and put under such regulations, as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less incumbrance of duties or impositions, than the like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great Britain.

9. That it is essential to the general commercial interest of the empire, that no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, should be imported into Ireland from any foreign European country, or from any settlement in the East Indies, belonging to any such foreign European country; and that so long as the Parliament of this kingdom shall think it advisable that the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope should be carried on solely by an exclusive Company, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries should be allowed to be imported into Ireland, but through Great Britain; and that the ships going from Great Britain to any of the said countries, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, should not be restrained from touching at any of the ports in Ireland, and taking on board there any of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of that kingdom.

10. That it is necessary for the general benefit of the British empire, that no prohibition should exist in either country against the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, ("except such as either kingdom may judge expedient from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits.") and that the duty on the importation of every such article, if subject to duty in either country, should be precisely the same in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption.

11. That in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of either country, are different on the importation into the other, it is expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom where they are the highest to the amount payable in the other; and that all such articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duty as the similar commodities or home manufactures of the same kingdom.

12. That it is also proper, that in all cases where the articles of the consumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, the same manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on importation, adequate to counterbalance the internal duty on the manufacture, except in the case of beer imported into Ireland; such further duty to continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it shall be imposed; and that when there is a duty on the importation of the raw material of any manufacture in one kingdom, greater than the duty on the like raw material in the other, or where the whole or part of such duty on the raw material is drawn back, or compensated, on exportation of the manufacture from one kingdom to the other, such manufacture may, on its importation, be charged with such a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same, so imported, to the same burdens as the manufacture composed of the like raw material is subject to, in consequence of duties on the importation of such material in the kingdom into which such manufacture is so imported; and the said manufactures so imported shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burden than the home-made manufacture.

13. That in order to give permanency to the settlement now intended to be established, it is necessary that no prohibition, or new, or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, product, or manufacture of the other, except such additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

14. That, for the same purpose, it is necessary, farther, that no prohibition, or new, or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom on the exportation of any article of native growth, product, or manufacture, from thence to the other, "except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits."

15. That, for the same purpose, it is necessary, that no bounties whatsoever should be paid or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits, beer, and spirits distilled from corn, and such as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compensations for duties paid; and that no bounty should be granted on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain, on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of, or for duties paid, over and above any paid thereon in Britain.

16. That it is expedient for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated from time to time in each kingdom, on such terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of similar articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of the other.

17. That it is expedient, that the copy-rights of the authors and bookellers of Great Britain should continue to be protected in the manner they are at present, by the laws of Great Britain; and that it is just that measures should be taken by the Parliament of Ireland, for giving the like protection to the copy-rights of the authors and bookellers of that kingdom.

18. That the appropriation of whatever sum the gross hereditary revenue of the kingdom of Ireland (the due collection thereof being secured by permanent provision) shall produce, after deducting all drawbacks, repayments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of Ireland shall direct, by an act to be passed for that purpose, will be a satisfactory provision, proportioned to the growing prosperity of that kingdom, towards defraying, in time of peace, the necessary expenses of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 17th resolutions, are NEW.

The 12th and 18th resolutions are ALTERED.  
The words marked with inverted commas in the 3d, 10th, and 14th resolutions, are NEW.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*At a Select Committee, London, May 16, 1785.*

REMARKS ON THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS AS AMENDED.

THE first resolution which is passed is couched in language, to the obvious meaning of which little objection could be made. But when it is known, that the Minister refused to insert words which would have explained it beyond a possibility of mistake, his intentions in passing this resolution are not so clear.

2. This is so naturally connected with the 18th or last, that it seems necessary to consider them as one; this promising a participation of commercial advantages on certain conditions; and that specifying what those conditions are.

Though the consideration which Ireland is to give, appears to us very inadequate, and the security for the due payment of that consideration, insufficient as it is, is not yet given, and, when given as proposed, will, from various circumstances, be very inadequate likewise; yet we shall not dwell upon these points at present, relying upon the wisdom of Parliament, and the candour of the minister, that as some alterations in the former eleven resolutions have, in a few weeks consideration of this matter, been found absolutely necessary for the safety of the kingdom, as well as of many particular bodies of men, its industrious inhabitants; so the Legislature will think it necessary to allow themselves, and to give to the nation at large, an equal portion of time to consider the sixteen new ones, as they are to determine subjects of such immense importance and magnitude, as a final and perpetual regulation of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland.

But we beg leave just to observe, in this place, that the very different situations of the two kingdoms being considered, we are fully persuaded, with an eminent writer on commercial subjects, that "it is evidently for the interest of both kingdoms, that the present bill should be deferred for some years, when many of those obstacles, which now appear so formidable, would be smoothed by the lenient hand of time;" and that "it will then be found, that the only thing remaining towards completing the whole commercial and political system, and towards giving strength and security, confidence and stability to the whole, will be to unite under one legislature, to form one Parliament, and to become one people."

3. New. 4. Old. There is a new provision in this resolution.

• Dean of Gloucester's "Reflections on the matter at present in dispute between Great Britain and Ireland."

tion, that the duties are not to be drawn back upon the exportation from either country into the other respectively, on arrack and foreign brandy and rum, and all sorts of strong waters, not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies or America. In every other respect, it remains liable to the same objections as the former, which, as they relate to our navigation laws, must be important, and to us they appear insurmountable.

5. We do not thoroughly understand this new resolution, and therefore forbear to enter into any detail upon it; but, from the present impression, during the short time we have had to consider it, we apprehend it to be calculated rather to divide and diffuse still further, than to cement together the two great limbs of the empire, and to consolidate our resources into one mutual mass of interest.

6. and 7. New. These require much time and a thorough investigation by men conversant in, and perfectly acquainted with, mercantile affairs, and of complete knowledge in the detail, as well as the great outlines, of the shipping and custom-house business. We therefore, as manufacturers, must decline this task; but what we have said upon the 5th resolution, appears equally applicable to this.

8. It does not appear clearly to us who is, from time to time, to make the exports from Ireland liable to such duties and drawbacks, and put them under such regulations as may be necessary. If the Irish are to do it themselves, who is to oblige a free and independent nation to make such laws, or to determine for her what duties or impositions will be sufficient for the purposes intended?

If Great Britain is to determine these points in all future times, will Ireland now, before the final and permanent settlement is passed into a law, oblige herself to abide by such determinations for ever hereafter?

If these important points, upon which in truth the very existence of a considerable part of our export trade depends, are to be settled by both nations jointly, and if they should not agree, which is at least a possible case, who, or what power, is fixed upon to be umpire between them?

A real UNION with Ireland, under one legislature, would take away every difficulty. The powers of oratory may produce a momentary conviction, that no difficulties remain; but, upon the enchanting illusion being withdrawn, and plain unadorned reason resuming her place, we are persuaded it will appear to others, as it does to us, that invention could hardly furnish more likely causes of distrust, jealousies, dissension, and final open rupture and dismemberment, than this and some others contained in the sixteen new resolutions.

Upon this occasion we may ask, how the countervailing duty laid some time ago upon iron by Ireland herself, upon leave being granted for her exportation of that material into our colonies, has been paid? If this law, made by herself in return for so great a benefit, was neither duly observed in the first instance, nor left in our power to enforce its observance, and is now explained away entirely; it is little better than mockery to hold up such fallacies to those who are so much interested in this momentous settlement.

9. This is a two edged sword. With the one edge it cuts off Ireland from her promised intercourse with the East Indies, and with the other it severs British manufactures from British ships trading to the East Indies; and in proportion as it does that, makes the trade a losing one to British manufacturers. For the glass manufacture, cut and plain, it is almost the only open and extensive market left.

10. This will bear much comment when there is time for it. The injury still remains the same as it was in the original resolutions, to manufactures of the like kind here, with those at present prohibited; and the leather trade, in particular, can by no means be secured; nor will any thing perhaps do that, but a power of laying a duty upon bark on its exportation.

11. Reasonable as this clause may appear at first sight, it will be found, when the circumstances of the two nations are taken into consideration, very far from being so. England takes of Irish manufactures to the amount of near two millions annually, duty free; whereas Ireland takes of English manufactures, duty free, to the amount only of 30,000 l. annually. England, therefore, instead of lowering the securities she now has against the importation of Irish manufactures, has a right to demand a free importation of all her own manufactures into Ireland; as the manufactures which Ireland takes from us do not, all together, amount to near two millions, that is, to so much as we admit duty free from Ireland.

12. The execution of this clause is impracticable; and the exception sets an example, which in justice ought to be granted to many other articles, which will have an equal right to claim it.

The resolution requires many further amendments; and, after all, no sufficient security can be framed under this system of countervailing duties, for the effectual security either of British manufactures, or the British revenue. Past experience has proved, that in the silk manufacture a duty of 75 per cent. was not sufficient to prevent the importation of French silks.

13 and 14. An exception for bark, rags, and perhaps many other articles, should be inserted in these two resolutions.

15. Does not the prohibition of giving bounties require to be extended to other markets besides British colonies and plantations? If it is not, the Irish may deprive us of many other, perhaps equally valuable, markets for British produce and manufactures. If it is not reasonable in one case, why makes it so in the other?

The sail-cloth trade is left exposed to certain ruin: as there is no expression in all the eighteen resolutions to oblige Ireland to give a bounty on the export of our linsens, similar what we give on the export of hers.

16. This remains, with all the objections to the old one upon its head. It is also open to a serious remark on the part of Ireland; for if the importation of articles from foreign states is to be regulated, so as to afford an effectual preference to the importation of British manufactures; it will follow that high duties must be laid by Ireland on bar-iron, manufacture silk, &c.—At all events the bar-iron of Russia must be charged in Ireland, so as to give an effectual preference to the bar-iron of England; and the same of other articles.

17. This does a little, and but a little, for the bookbinder and nothing at all for the paper-maker or paper-stainer, who are at least of equal importance: and likewise omits to take any notice of letters patent.

18. How far this may be beneficial to England, and acceptable to Ireland, we do not pretend to know. Mr. Pitt said in his speech, that the money should be appropriated.

† See Mr. Wedgwood's evidence on this resolution, in his examination at the bar of the House of Commons.



the ex-  
on attack  
aters, not  
or Ame-  
same ob-  
investigation  
urmount-  
resolution,  
it; but,  
have had  
to divide  
two great  
into one  
thorough  
acquainted  
in the de-  
d custom-  
decline  
ation, ap-  
m time to  
each duties  
as may  
who is to  
aws, or to  
e sufficient  
all future  
gent settle-  
uch deter-  
e very ex-  
pends, are  
uld not a-  
power, is  
are, would  
may pro-  
ain; but,  
plain un-  
ded it will  
uld hardly  
union, and  
d some o-  
ailing du-  
upon leave  
to our co-  
in return  
he, first in-  
ce, and is  
n mockery  
interested in  
edge it can  
alt Indies,  
om British  
as it does  
manufacturers,  
ift the only  
is time for  
the original  
with those  
icular, can  
s do that,  
ration.  
ift fight, it  
ations are  
land takes  
illions and  
a manufac-  
annually.  
as the now  
as a right  
ures into  
from us do  
as is, to lo  
; and the  
o be grant-  
al right to  
; and, af-  
this system  
her of Bri-  
erience ha-  
er cent. wa-  
silks.  
nd' perhaps  
resolution  
ities requir-  
olonies and  
of many  
ish produc-  
e case, wh  
n ruin: as  
ons to obli-  
s, similar  
the old ni-  
mark on  
from fore-  
al prefer-  
ill follow  
the manufac-  
must be de-  
erence to  
es.  
e bookfell-  
stainer, who  
its to take  
eland, or  
w. Mr  
appropriat-  
his exami-

the discretion of the executive power; the resolution leaves it to the discretion of the Irish Parliament.

When these resolutions are carried into effect, the reasonable expectation of equalizing the duties in the two countries, on the importation of raw materials, is for ever at an end; and there is very little done in the whole of these resolutions, that can tend to quiet the minds of the manufacturers.

Signed on behalf of the Select Committee,

JOSEPH WEDGWOOD, Chairman.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

Mr Rose presented the bill to amend the gold and silver plate act of last sessions, which was read the first time.

Read a first time the navy bill.

Received and read a petition against the Paisley twopenny bill. Ordered to lie on the table till the second reading of the bill on Friday, and counsel to be heard on both sides.

Mr Beaumont, from the hawkers and pedlars office, presented accounts of hawkers and pedlars licences. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Daw, from the Secretaries of State's office, presented papers, with a list. Ordered to lie on the table.

Received and read a petition against the glass bill. Ordered to lie on the table till the report of the bill.

Ordered in an account of the monies arising from the duties on hemp, &c.

Mr Alderman Newnham gave notice, that to-morrow he should move, that the further consideration of the corn bill be postponed till Tuesday next.

Deferred the Scotch Judges bill to Friday.

Deferred ways and means and the supply to Friday.

## From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, Feb. 19. Friday se'ennight an express-boat arrived in this harbour from Cape Gracias-a-Dios, or the Spanish Main, with dispatches from Major Lowrey to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which are said to contain the most pressing solicitations for immediate succour, as the Major had received positive advices that the Spaniards were in motion in all parts of the country surrounding the Musquito shore, to attack him in a small work he has hastily fortified; and that he expected the approach of their advanced guard in six days from the date of his letters.

In consequence of the above, another detachment of regular troops, it is said, will in a few days be sent to the Spanish Main.

Report informs, that his Majesty's sloop of war, Swan, Captain Hunter, has had an engagement with a Spanish packet, when, after a sharp contest, the Dons were compelled to surrender.

Kingston, Feb. 26. Every account from the country of the Musquito Indians confirms the repeated reports we have had of the determined spirit those people possess to resist to the last extremity all the attempts of the Spaniards to effect their subjugation. Rather than submit to an ignominious bondage, they threaten to destroy their women and children, and rush themselves on the swords of their enemies.

Kingston, March 16. By a brig from Hispaniola, an account has been received of the Spaniards having attacked the Samblas Indians, but were repulsed with considerable loss; though one of the Indian Chiefs unfortunately fell. It is said, they expect a reinforcement from Carthage, with which they intend to make a more formidable attack.

Kingston, March 23. The Ariel sloop of war, which is arrived here, left the Musquito shore the 3d instant, being sent expressly, on intelligence having been received there, that the Spaniards in full force actually intend to make their long premeditated attack, both by sea and land, the 29th instant; and that the appearance of Don Galvez, with one fifty-gun ship, and four frigates, was daily expected. It is said, that in consequence of this alarming intelligence, all the ships of war at Port Royal are under sailing orders, doubtless intended for the Shore; but the time of their departure is not yet publicly known.

The Spaniards appear to be extremely sanguine in their expectations of subduing the inhabitants of the Musquito shore, having provided themselves with a very heavy train of artillery, and every thing necessary for that purpose; they are particularly incensed against the Indians, on whom they would probably practise every cruelty, if permitted. But, from the known humanity of Don Galvez, who is invested with powers to act by sea and land, as he may see occasion, that Cortez like spirit which pervades the lower order of the soldiers only, will doubtless be repressed.

## L O N D O N.

This being her Majesty's real birth day, who entered in the 42d year of her age, the compliments of the nobility were paid, in consequence, at the drawing room; and in the evening there will be a ball at the Queen's house.

Yesterday morning Admiral Sir Edward Hughes arrived in town from the East Indies, and, after laying his documents before Lord Sydney, was introduced by his Lordship to his Majesty, with whom he had the honour to have a conference of near two hours, upon the oriental transactions.

This morning a Court of Common-Council was held at Guildhall, to receive Mr Pitt's answer on the tax now depending in the House of Commons upon retail shops, which was a verbal one, and delivered to them by Aldermen Sawbridge and Newnham, to the following purport, viz. "That it was his opinion that the tax they complained of to be so oppressive, partial, and burthensome, would ultimately fall on the consumers; but that he was ready to receive any other proposal, being desirous to accommodate his taxes, as much as possible, to the minds of the citizens of London." The Court formed a Committee, and agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons this afternoon.

Yesterday the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Bedford election petition, after having sat fifty-three days, finished the hearing on all sides, and declared their opinion in favour of the Honourable St Andrew St John, by a majority of four.

The shop tax bill, which was to have been brought in yesterday, according to the notice given by the minister on Thursday, not being yet finally prepared, Mr Pitt did not attend the House, as no other public business of consequence was expected.

Last week, between 40 and 50 North Britons, with bagpipes and other music playing, arrived at Cromford, near Matlock Bath, from Perth, in Scotland; they left that place on account of the scarcity of work: they were immediately taken into the service of Richard Arkwright, Esq; in his cotton-mills, and other extensive works, entered into present pay, and provided with good quarters. They were highly pleased with

the reception they met with, and had a dance in the evening, to congratulate each other on the performance of so long a journey.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, May 19:

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The House being formed, Lord Middleton reported from the Committee on the Bedfordshire election, that Lord Ongley was not duly elected, but that the Honourable Mr St John was duly elected; and the writ being accordingly altered by the Clerk of the Crown, Mr St John was sworn in, and took his seat.

"The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the city of London, against the shop tax; and the said petition was ordered to lie on the table.

"A petition was presented from the Staffordshire earthen-manufactory, complaining of the new Irish propositions, and praying time to consider them; and the same was referred to the Committee on Irish affairs.

"Sir Richard Hill also presented a like petition from the Iron-workers of Shropshire, which was also referred in the same manner.

"Mr Harley likewise presented two different petitions of a similar nature, from the Traders and others of the county and town of Lancaster, which were also referred to the same Committee.

"Mr Harley then presented a petition from the town of Manchester, praying that hawkers and pedlars might not be abolished, as they were in the habit of taking their manufactures; and the same was ordered to lie on the table.

"The shop-tax bill was brought in by Mr Rose, and was opposed in general terms by the Aldermen Sawbridge and Newnham, who severally said, they should more particularly oppose it in its proper stage for that purpose.

"Mr Fox wished to know if it was meant to be a tax on shops, as he conceived it at present to be a tax on houses, as the tax was to be rated according to the rent of the house.

"Mr Pitt said, that from his argument it was as fair to deduce, that it was a tax on shops, because a house would not pay where there was not a shop.

"Lord Surrey thought a tax on shops far from being a bad tax, as it affected the general consumption of things; but thought the mode might be mended, by making the tax to operate upon the shop merely, and in proportion to the rent of the same.

"The bill was then read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

"The House went into a Committee on the Gibraltar bill, and the same was ordered to be reported on Monday next.

"Alderman Newnham proposed to postpone the consideration of the corn bill to that day three months, on account of the opposition he feared it would meet with, and the same was agreed to.

"Lord Penryn moved for the House to form itself into a Committee on the Jamaica petition, which prayed for a reduction of the duties on rum and sugar, and for an unlimited intercourse with America; but Mr Alderman Watson, Mr Jenkinson, and Lord North, opposing the same, it was rejected.

"The grand canal bill from the river Trent, through Staffordshire, &c. was moved for a third reading, and opposed by Mr Courtenay, who moved for its being postponed till that day se'ennight. Lord North spoke against postponing it, and Lord Fielding for it; and upon the question being put that it should be now read, it was carried, and it was read accordingly, and ordered to the Lords.

"Mr Banks moved, that the Milton Abbey school bill, as amended by the Lords, do pass; which was agreed to, and sent up to the Lords accordingly.

"The House at six o'clock went into a Committee on the Irish propositions; Mr Michael Angelo Taylor in the chair.

"Mr Pitt then read the third proposition, and afterwards gave it to the Chairman, who read the same by way of motion.

"Lord North then rose, and opposed the same in a speech of nearly two hours, in the course of which his Lordship took a general review of the whole of the propositions. His Lordship said, that at the late hour the House rose when the Irish business was laid before them, he had not an opportunity of giving his opinion thereon; and begged he now might have the indulgence of making his observations on the whole of the propositions, as he should thereby have no occasion to trouble them in future on the subject. The noble Lord said, that great blame had been laid on him for indulgencies granted by him, or when he was Minister, in the year 1780, and that was made the ground-work of the present favours that were to be granted; but for his part he did not see, because he granted Ireland some indulgencies that he ought to have, why he was now to have every indulgence she thought proper to ask for. His Lordship attacked the propositions individually, and collectively, and said, that they would for ever occasion contention between Great Britain and Ireland, as without the consent of both kingdoms, no drawbacks, or bounties, or prohibitions, &c. could take place. Where the seat of empire was, his Lordship said, the trade and manufacture had been drawn; but, should the propositions before the House pass, that would no longer be the case with Great Britain. Ireland would in future rival us, as her labourers could work for less wages, and she could, from various other causes, under sell us at foreign markets. With respect to the West-India trade, he said, the minister gave out, there was no reason to be alarmed at present at that, as the Irish would pay double duties, should they import sugars from Ireland into England; but his Lordship would by no means admit this, and had no doubt, he said, but that the Irish would, notwithstanding the minister's opinion, run sugars immediately from the West Indies into Ireland, and from thence into England, and particularly the article of refined sugars; since, tho' they would have to produce a certificate, it could not be ascertained, when in a refined state, what raw manufacture it might have been, or from what place it might have been brought, by which the refining branch of this country, his Lordship said, would be very materially injured. The Noble Lord said, had Ireland been left to consider coolly of the propositions, she was hurrying this country into, she would never have thought it her interest to have made them, as Great Britain, he said, could better do without Ireland, than Ireland could do without Great Britain. The linen trade, and provision trade, he said, were, for instance, the staple commodities of Ireland; and that should Great Britain come into any quarrel with Ireland, the former might prohibit the use of her linen, and the latter might in return withhold her provisions; but, in the end, Ireland, he said, would be the loser, as her two staple commodities would thereby be left upon

her hands. His Lordship made many other objections to the propositions, and said, that though there were some against which he should not object, they were altogether such as Ireland itself would not agree to, and that he should therefore vote against them in toto.

"Mr William Grenville answered the noble Lord, and defended the propositions then under the consideration of the House.

"A very tedious and desultory debate then ensued, which was likely to take up the time of the House till a very late hour in the morning.

"The fundable Navy bills from July 1782 to June 1783, are from 1 to 11 per cent. discount; and those bills dated from July 1783 to December 1784, and likewise fundable, are sold at the above prices, with the allowance of 1 per cent. per month discount. Navy bills intended to be funded, should be left at the proper office on or before the 5th June, to be made stock of, and bear an interest of 5 per cent. from July 5th next."

Mrs Siachair of Ulster died at Whitehall, London, on Sunday se'ennight, much and justly regretted.

We have it from good authority, that if the bill, at present depending in Parliament, regarding the reduction of the number of Scots Judges, shall not be carried through, Robert Mackintosh, Esq; will be appointed one of the ordinary Lords of Session, in room of Lord Kennet deceased.

Saturday's London post arrived here about half past eight in the morning; and the mail due this day arrived before six. There can be no other reason assigned for these early arrivals, than that all the stages between London and this city have been rode with great dispatch, and agreeable to the instructions uniformly given for that purpose. Similar instances, however, cannot be given in the annals of the Post Office; but, for the benefit of the commercial interests of both sides of the Tweed, and for the honour of the respective Post Masters on the road, we flatter ourselves a steady perseverance in so laudable a duty will, in future, be strictly observed.

This day, the General Assembly took up the cause of Dr Bryden, minister of Dorton; but, as they are not like to come to a determination in time for this night's publication, we must delay particulars till our next.

## Extract of a letter from Newcastle, May 21.

"Saturday being Whitsun Saturday, there was a good fair for cattle at Appleby, which sold well, but rather lower than the preceding fairs at Orton and Shaw.

"At Darlington fair on Monday last, cattle sold lower than for some time past.

"Saturday at Staghaw Bank fair, the show of cattle and horses were very considerable, and sold well.

"Yesterday the sixth post arrived here by half an hour past seven o'clock in the morning, being many hours earlier than ever remembered.

"This week upwards of 200 ships sailed from this port on their respective voyages."

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, May 17. Bell, McLachlan, from Eastdale, with slate.—19. Jenny, Lamont, from Ballacraig, in ballast; Peggy, McDougall, from Eastdale, with slate; Helena, Crawford, from Virginia, with tobacco.

SAILED, May 16. Cunningham, Archibald, for Irvine, with salt.—20. Ann, Sinclair, for Brantham, with rum; Queen, Workman, for Wilmington, in ballast; Ann, Martin, for May, with coals; Thetis, Ramsay, for Maryland, with goods; Jarvis, McGill, for Virginia, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, May 24. Friedland, Craigie, from Peterhead, in ballast; Margaret, Currie, from North Berwick, with grain; Jean, Muir, from Leghorn, with goods; Ranger, Tulloch, from Zetland, in ballast; Ann, Ritchie, from Cromarty, with grain; Doctor, Duncan, from Newcastle, with goods; Vigilant, McKenzie, from Hull, with ditto; Star, Ritchie, from London, with ditto.

## PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, MAY 20.

	Best.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley,	16 0	14 6	13 0
Oats,	12 6	11 6	10 0
Pease,	14 0	13 0	12 0

Just published, Price One Shilling.

## THE LOOKING GLASS.

Representing to Town, Court, and Country, the great need of Reform. First, The way to insure Reform to the boroughs pointed out, and the conduct of the magistrates of some towns in Scotland taken notice of. The only way to abolish the law of patronage, which has so often disturbed the peace of mankind pointed out, and the conduct of several eminent divines taken notice of.

Likewise, a plan which, if properly put in execution, will most effectually provide for the poor and unfortunate part of mankind in Britain, without any new tax, contribution, or subscription. The origin of Guilds considered, with curious verities upon each corporation, each trade making it appear that this is the most ancient, honourable, and useful, viz. Hammermen, Bakers, Wrights and Coopers, Weavers, Shoemakers, Butchers, Masons, &c. with many other particulars, which may be seen in the hills of the contents at the shops of A. Brown, bookbinder, Bridge-street, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith; James Duncan senior, and Robert Farie, bookbellers, Glasgow; Peter Macarthur, Paisley; A. Walker, bookbeller, Aberdeen; and by the bookbellers of Dundee, Perth, and Montrose.

By RICHARD WARREN,

A Burgoess of a town in Scotland.

## WANTED AT NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,

## JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

THE standing wages is Ten Shillings per week.—Sober men will meet with good seats of work.

## CONDEMNATION OF FLAX-SEED:

CUPAR ANGUS, MAY 12. 1785.

DAVID BLAIR Stampmaster here, having on the 27th of last month seized two hogheads of Flemish Flax-Seed imported Spring 1784, the one from John Moon flax-dresser in Newtyle, and the other from David Anderson carrier in this place; he brought a complaint before a respectable meeting of the Justices of Peace of the counties of Perth and Forfar held this day, and requested that a jury might be appointed to examine the seed, and to report their opinion upon oath, in terms of law. Which request being complied with, and the jury's report given in, declaring, That that the seed was mixt, and unfit for sowing; the Justices thereupon ordained the same to be forfeited, and sent to an oil mill; fined the said John Moon and David Anderson in the sum of 3 l. sterling each; and ordered that this their sentence be published in the Edinburgh News-papers as a warning to others. John Moon declared that he purchased his hoghead from John Watt merchant in Dundee; but David Anderson said he did not know the person in Dundee from whom his was purchased.

## TRYST for the SALE OF CATTLE

IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

THE Tryst for the SALE of LEWIS CATTLE comes on this year, on the 2d Wednesday of July, being the 13th of that month; and for the full further convenience of Drovers, the Tryst will be held on the east end of the HILL SWANIGALL, distant about one-fourth of a mile from Stornoway.—The Lewis packet will be at Pollew on Saturday the 9th July, and will convey over such Drovers and Dealers as are to attend by that quarter.

For further particulars, enquiry may be made of Mr Gillanders of Highfield, by Hauly, or Alexander Gillander's factor of Lewis, Stornoway.



## NOTICE.

**A CONTRACT WANTED** for Twelve Good HORSES, with as many CARTS, DRIVERS, and every other necessary Article, to be employed for one hundred days certain this season. Proposals to be sent to Mr McLaren, clerk to Mr Ramsay, Cowgate Port, Edinburgh.

## LANDS IN ANNANDALE.

**TO be SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, on Wednesday the 25th day of May next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of **HOTTS, BETWIXT-THE-WATERS, FOULTOWN, and WHITELEES**, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Middlebie, shewarty of Annandale, and shierdom of Dumfries.

The present yearly rent of these lands is 148 l. 2 s. 3 d. and at Whit Sunday 1786, rises to 153 l. 2 s. 3 d. The tenants pay all burdens whatever, except the stipend, which is 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. yearly. The current tacks are all nearly expired, and on new leases the lands will give very considerable rises of rent. The mansion-house and garden, with about 20 acres of land are presently out of lease.

These lands hold of a full-right superior for payment of a trifling feu duty. They consist of about 450 acres mostly arable, and capable of great improvement from their contiguity to lime.

There is a good quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt-the-Waters, which will be sold either separately or with the premises as purchasers may incline.

The mansion-house is pleasantly situated at the distance of two miles from the great turnpike-road leading from Carlisle by Moffat to Glasgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike-road from Annan to Langholm, six miles from the sea-port of Annan, and four miles from the market-town of Ecclefechan. The farm-houses on the lands are mostly new and in good order, and the lands are in general well inclosed with good stone-dykes and hedges, and several hedge-rows and young plantations very thriving.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, searches of incumbrances, and rental, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Young, writer in Edinburgh. The tacks and plans of the Estate are lodged with Mr George Richardson at Perthburgh, who will show the Lands; and copies of the articles and rental, with Mr James Graham writer in Dumfries; to any of whom persons wanting further information may apply.

Offers for a private sale will be received any time before the day of sale.

## SALE OF LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

**TO be SOLD**, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 6th July 1785, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Lands of **KNOCKDON, BURNHOUSE**, and High and Low **KYLESTOWNS**, lying in the parish of Maybole, and county of Ayr; and Lands of **DOWLAG**, lying in the parish of Girvan, and county forfar, with the teinds and pertinents thereof.

The lands of Dowlag are held of a superior; and the other lands are held of the Crown, and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The lands are of considerable extent, and are capable of great improvements. If the whole are not sold together, it is proposed to expose the same in the following lots, viz. Knockdon and Burnhouse in lot I. the two Kylestowns in lot II. and Dowlag in lot III.

The title-deeds and condition of sale are in the hands of James Walker, writer to the signet, to whom, or Mr David McCree in Ayr, or Mr William Donald in Glasgow, any person desirous to conclude a private bargain may apply.

To be SOLD and entered to immediately,

**THE LANDS OF PARKHEAD and BROWN-HILL**, with the House, Gardens, and Orchards of Parkhead, lying in the parish of Bothwell, and shire of Lanark. These lands lie upon both sides of the turnpike road from Hamilton by Bothwell Bridge, and which joins the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow at Belliehill Meeting-house. Part of the grounds lie along the said great road, and are within eight miles of Glasgow, and three of Hamilton. The whole are situated in a populous part of the country, where manufactures may be carried on to great advantage.

The lands contain 150 Scots acres, and are divided into proper inclosed, and all the fences are in complete repair. There is a good deal of planting on the grounds, and the trees and hedges are all in a thriving condition. There is a modern mansion house on the grounds, consisting of nine fire rooms, with kitchen, garrets, and many other conveniences, besides good stables, and other necessary office-houses. The lands are held of the families of Hamilton and Douglas, for payment of small feu-duties, and the free rent of the whole, reckoning 25 l. for the house, gardens, and orchards, is about 190 l. sterling. If agreeable to the purchaser, the greatest part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, on giving proper security.

The writings, rental, and plan of the grounds, will be seen in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain; and to whom, or to John Boyes jun. writer in Hamilton, any person wanting information may apply. William Eglinton at Parkhead, will show the house and grounds.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

**TO be SOLD** within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon, under the authority of the Court of Session.

The Lands and Estate of **STOCKBRIGGS**, lying in the parish of Lefmahago, and shire of Lanark. This estate holds of the family of Hamilton, and consists of the following lands:

I. The Lands of **OVER** and **NETHER STOCKBRIGGS**, the free rent whereof is proved to be, L. 57 2 4 8-12ths

And the proprietor has right to the teinds of these lands.

II. The Lands of **YONDERTON, HOLM-HEAD, COTSTONES, and WHITESIDEHILL**, and pertinents thereof, the free rent whereof is proved to be, L. 42 10 2 10-12ths

But as there is no right to the teinds of this parcel, a fifth part of the rent is set off on that account, being, 8 10 0 6-12ths

Deduct also for school salary, L. 34 0 2 4-12ths

33 19 0

And the value thereof is proved to be 24 years purchase, or, L. 2185 13 4

The rent of the greatest part of these lands has not been raised for many years, so that a very considerable rise of rent may be depended on.

Also, **TWO HERITABLE DEBTS** over the lands of Nether Cumber, lying in the said parish of Lefmahago, and shire of Lanark, which are constituted by two heritable bonds, granted by the deceased Edward Maxwell of Straquhan, to the late James Whyte of Stockbriggs, the one dated the 7th of February 1753, and the other dated the 9th of August 1754, with infestments following on the bonds.

The principal sums of both debts extend to, L. 590 0 0

And the interest due thereon, after deducting partial payments, amounts, at Candlemas 1785, to, 437 12 5

At which sum the debts will be exposed to sale.

The lands will be set up in one lot, and the debts in another.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, and rental of the lands, may be seen in the office of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, and farther information may be got by applying to James Walker writer to the signet, or to John Inglis merchant in Douglas, the factor on the estate.

## A MANSION HOUSE, GARDENS, AND MAINS, In the County of Kincardine to be LET, AND FIR WOOD TO BE SOLD.

**TO be LET** for such number of years as shall be agreed on, the Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, and the Farm of Mains of **GLEN-BERVIE**.—The House and Gardens may be entered to immediately, and the Farm at Martinmas next.

The mansion-house, which is in very good repair, consists of a dining room, drawing room, parlour, a bed room, a closet, and store room on the first floor; four large well finished bed chambers, a bed closet, and lumber room above; and a kitchen, servants rooms, and cellars on the ground flat.—The offices belonging to the mansion-house and farm are complete, and in good repair. The farm consists of about seventy-five Scots acres of arable land, the greatest part of which is fine soil, in good heart, and completely inclosed, and this beside pasture grounds. If the person who takes the house and gardens, does not chuse the whole Mains, he will be accommodated with such parts thereof as he inclines.—The farm being all in grass at present, a tenant may have liberty of breaking up the fields under reasonable restrictions.

The house is pleasantly situated upon the bank of the water of Bervie, within a mile of the high road leading from Aberdeen to Brechin, and is four miles from Stonehaven, where a family can be supplied with all kinds of butcher meat, and great variety of fish at all times of the year, and upon very reasonable terms.

The house, offices, and farm will be shown by James Gillespie, gardener at Glenbervie, and William Baillie, writer in Montrose, will give what further information is wanted, as to the intended lease.

The proprietor of Glenbervie, means to Sell by private bargain, the remaining part of the **FIR WOOD** growing at Fallside, consisting of betwixt Eleven and Twelve Thousand TREES. And if any person inclines to purchase the same, proposals may be made to the said William Baillie.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

**TO be SOLD**, under the authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 28th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh.

I. The Lands and Estate of **BALMAGHIE**, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and shewarty of Kirkcudbright, with the right of patronage of the parish and kirk of Balmaghie.

The free rent of this estate, after all deductions, is proved to be, L. 454 12 7 10-12ths

And the proven value thereof is twenty-four years purchase of that rent, or, L. 10,911 3 4

And the value of the patronage is proved to be, 55 11 1 4-12ths

The Lands hold of the Crown, and the tenants pay the whole public burdens; and, on that account, the cefs compose part of the above rent. The Estate is very extensive, and there is a good mansion-house on it, with suitable offices.

II. An **HERITABLE DEBT** over the lands of Ardullay and Knockentair, lying in the island of Jura and shire of Argyle, constituted by an heritable bond granted by Mr Archibald Macneil of Collonay, to the trustees of the late Mr William Macghee of Balmaghie, and infestment on the bond.

The debt, principal and interest, amounted, at Candlemas last, to 204 l. 8 s. 10 d. Sterling, and it will be exposed to sale at that sum.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs, with a rental of the estate, will be seen in the office of Thomas Bruce, Depute-clerk of Session; and persons intending to purchase may apply to James Walker writer to the signet, or to James Macclacharty at Camp Douglas, the factor upon the estate, for further information.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

**TO be SOLD** by public roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th June 1785, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

All and Whole the Forty-Shilling Land of **WESTER BRACO**, with the Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Shotts and shire of Lanark.

These lands are divided into seven farms, and will be exposed either in whole, or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline.—The proven rental is, L. 120 5 4

Deduct feu and teind-duty payable to the Duke of Hamilton, superior, L. 3 6 8

School salary, 0 2 3 6-12ths

Baron officer's salary, 0 3 0

3 11 11 6-12ths

And the lands are to be exposed at twenty-one years purchase of said rent, being, L. 2450 0 10 6-12ths

This estate lies about a mile from the high road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, is about four miles distant from Hamilton, and three from Airdrie.—The proven rental is reckoned low, so that the rents are expected to rise considerably.

The proprietor or any of the tenants will show the lands, and the articles of sale, and progress of writs, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of Mr John Calder depute-clerk of Session, or James Home clerk to the signet, agent in the sale.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF DURN.

**To be Sold** by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d of July 1785, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

I. All and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Estate of **DURN**, with the Teinds and Mill of the same, lying in the parish of Fordyce and shire of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, exclusive of the cefs, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6 s. 4 d. 3-12ths, and the upset price 19,467 l. 10 s. 6 d. The valued rent is 952 l. Scots; and those parts of the lands held of the Crown, entitle the proprietor to a freehold-qualification in the county.

The estate is reckoned to contain about 1600 Scots acres, exclusive of a share in an undivided common and moor. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flourishing sea-port town called Portferry, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great post-road leads, and in that district of the shire called the **BOYNS**, remarkable for its excellent soil and climate, fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much distinguished for a spirit of improvement.—The estate is well tenanted, most of the leases nearly expired, and, upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the present rent.—The lands abound with lime-stone, marble, and whin-stone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white stone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are also well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a servitude on the inexhaustible moor of Park, and, from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other necessary, are easily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extensive, and well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; a considerable part of the estate contiguous to the house is inclosed and subdivided with whin and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well sheltered. There is likewise a good deal of old planting about the house, on which no value is put.

A new house may be set down at a little distance from the old one, on a more elevated and most eligible spot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well supplied with spring and running water, and diversified with most delightful and extensive prospects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and the rental, with a measurement of the estate, in the hands of Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale; to whom, or Mr Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Session, intending purchasers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the estate lies with Mr James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Ross, gardener at Durn, will show the grounds.

## JUDICIAL SALE

OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES AND STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

**TO be SOLD** within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Thursday the seventh day of July 1785, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The LANDS and others after-mentioned, which belonged to **WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK** of Conheath, merchant in Dumfries, viz.

Lot I. The five pound Land of **CONHEATH**, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Carluke, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rental, after all deductions, is 145 l. 4 s. 1 d. and the proven value at twenty-two years purchase of that rent, (which is to be the upset price), is 3194 l. 9 s. 10 d.

These Lands, which hold of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of two shillings Scots of feu-duty, are delightfully situated near the mouth of the river Nith, commanding an extensive prospect of the Solway Frith and English coast; and as they have the means of improvement at hand, they may, at a moderate expence, be greatly increased in value.

They lie about four measured miles below the town of Dumfries, and the harbour belonging to that burgh is adjoining; so that the situation of the lands is in every respect commodious and agreeable. A purchaser may enter to the natural possession at Whit Sunday 1786.

Lot II. The four-pound six-shilling and eight-penny land of **BALGRAY** and **BALGRAY WOOD**, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Applegirth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rental thereof, after all deductions, is 139 l. 12 s. 9 d. 4-12ths; and the proven value, at twenty-two years purchase of that rent, (which is to be the upset price), is 3072 l. 1 s. 1 d. 4-12ths.

These lands hold of the Marquis of Annandale, for the yearly payment of 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duty; and a purchaser may enter to the natural possession of them at Whit Sunday 1786.

Lot III. The Lands of **NEWTON**, and teinds thereof, lying within the parish of Terregles and shewarty of Kirkcudbright.

They hold of the family of Nithdale for payment of one penny Scots yearly, if asked alienary.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 67 l. 17 s. 3 d. and the proven value, being twenty-two years purchase of that rent, is 1492 l. 19 s. 6 d.

These Lands lie about a mile and a half from the town of Dumfries, are capable of great improvement, and a purchaser may enter to the natural possession at Whit Sunday 1786.

Lot IV. **OVER GLENKILN** and **BLACKCLEUGH LAMPHIT**, and two fifths of **NEITHER GLENKILN**, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 122 l. 11 s. 10 d. 4-12ths; and the proven value, being twenty-two years purchase of that rent, is 2697 l. 1 d. 4-12ths.

These Lands hold blench of the Crown, and a plan and measurement of the Lands of Conheath and Newton, are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or David Newall writer in Dumfries, the factor.

## SALE of LANDS

IN ROSS AND CROM RTY SHIRES.

**TO be SOLD** by voluntary roup and sale, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 23d day of June next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, after the mentioned Lands and Estates which belonged to the deceased Sir John Gordon of Invergordon, Bart. and that together, or separately in the following lots, at the option of the exposers, viz.

### LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of **EASTER AIRD**, and Lands of **EASTER TARBAT** and **MEIKLE TARBEL**, with the mills, teinds, fishings, fisher-crofts, harbour and port of Whilkhaven and Portmahomack, and port dues of Tarbat, and whole other privileges, emoluments, and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Tarbat, and formerly within the shire of Ross, but now by annexation, within the shire of Cromarty.

The gross yearly rent of the lands, is 1014 bolls 2 firlets 3 pecks victual, and 39 l. 2 s. 11 d. sterling of money and converted casualties. The lands hold of the Crown, and pay cefs conform to a valuation of 1972 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots, which stands divided in the valuation books of the county.

This part of the estate, is pleasantly situated along the sea-shore of East Ross, with an extensive fishery, having the German ocean on the east, the Moray Frith on the south, and the Frith of Tain on the north. The lands are very improveable, and thereby the rents may be considerably raised.

### LOT II.

The Lands of Easter and Wester or Meikle and Little **DELNIES**, with the manor place thereof, woods, fishings, moorles, muirs, and whole parts and pertinents of the same; together with the mill of Delny, mill lands, moutures and sequels thereof, and teinds great and small, parsonage and vicarage of the same, lying in the parish of Kilmar-Easter, and shire of Ross.

The gross yearly rent of the lands, is 150 bolls 2 firlets of victual, and 91 l. 7 s. 11 d. sterling of money and converted services. The lands hold of the Crown blench, and pay cefs according to a valuation of 250 l. Scots. Some parts of the lands, which are now waste, may be brought in and improved into arable land at a small expence.

### LOT III.

The Barony of **INVERGORDON**, and Mains thereof; the Lands of **ROSEKEEN**, and quarter of **AUCHINFOUL**, mill of Rosekeean and moutures, fischen and sequels thereof, with the dove-cot, ale-house crofts, ferry-boats, clerk's-house, and Duff's-yard, store-houses, yards, and other houses on the shore, and at the Nefs of Invergordon; and the privilege of a weekly market, and two yearly fairs, to be held upon the lands of Invergordon, with the customs or tolls of the same; together with the feat in the church of Rosekeean, and room adjoining thereto, and burying vault under the same, all lying within the parish of Rosekeean and shire of Ross.

The gross yearly rent of the lands, is 675 bolls 2 firlets 3 pecks and 1 lippie of victual, and 127 l. 19 s. 9 d. 2-12ths Sterling of money and converted services.

The lands hold of the Crown feu, and pay cefs according to a valuation of 816 l. Scots, which stands divided in the valuation books of the county.

There is a large elegant mansion-house upon the lands of Invergordon with a neat set of offices, which are joined by two colonades to the principal house, all built within these twenty years, and now in good repair besides kitchen garden, pleasure ground, &c.

The lands in this lot, as well as those in lot second, which are nearly contiguous, are pleasantly situated along the north shore of the Frith of Cromarty, and the proprietor has the property of the shores opposite to his own lands, and of the sea-weed thereon for manure. There are two large fir parks, and other thriving plantations upon the barony of Invergordon; and besides what has been already done by inclosing, the lands are capable of further improvement, as, besides the sea-weed on the shore, there is abundance of shell mail in the neighbourhood at a small distance from the lands.

The upset price of the whole estate, which is a low country one, and consists of upwards of 4300 Scots acres, is to be 28,000 l. Sterling. It is to be noticed that the Mains of Invergordon, including Balblair, consisting of above 530 acres, all inclosed and subdivided, having been in the natural possession of the proprior, is only here rented at the old rent of 203 bolls 2 firlets 1 lippie victual, and 101 l. 17 s. 11 d. Sterling money; but by inclosing and improving the same, they are now worth and may be let at least the double of that rent, which will considerably enhance the value of that part of the estate to a purchaser.

The progress of writs, which are clear, rental and articles of roup, with an accurate survey and measurement of the whole estate, may be seen in the hands of David Lothian writer, at his house Riddle's Close, Lawmarket.

There is a valuable Library of Books, in good condition, to be SOLD, which may be seen at the house of Invergordon. Proposals for the purchase of the same will be received by John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh, or by the above David Lothian.

**EDINBURGH:** Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and Sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single Paper 3 d.